



**CORPORATE
TRANSLATIONS**

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

Client: Heller, Ehrman, White & McAuliffe LLP
4250 Executive Square, 7th Floor
La Jolla, CA 92037-9103

Date: September 8, 2000

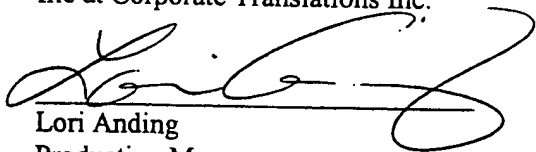
Document Name:

Title of the Invention: Carcinostatic Method

Japanese Patent Application No. Sho51-159879

Corporate Translations Inc., hereby certifies that to the best of our knowledge and belief, has made an accurate and complete translation from Japanese to English of the original patent referenced above. The project has been adeptly managed through the three-phase quality process by three different experts: the translator, editor and proofreader. The translation team was specifically selected for their expertise in Patents & Medical/Research to insure an accurate translation.

All necessary information including qualifications and expertise for the translation teams is on file at Corporate Translations Inc.



Lori Anding
Production Manager

info@corporatetranslations.com

1300 Aviation Blvd. Redondo Beach, California 90278-4011 ☎ 310-376-1304 📠 310-376-1394

Art Unit: 1614

Docket No. 398032000400
U.S. Serial No. 09/905,777

(51) Int. Cl. ²	(19) Japanese Patent Office Publication of Unexamined Patent Application ID Symbol	(52) Japan Category	(11) Kokai Number Sho53-84998 JPO File No.	(43) Date of Publication Showa53 (1978) July 26
C 07 D 487/22		16 E 64	6736-44	
A 61 K 9/08		30 G 133.1	7432-44	Number of Inventions 1
A 61 K 31/40 // ADU		30 H 52	5727-44	Request for Examination Not Requested
(C 07 D 487/22 C 07 D 209/00 C 07 D 257/00)		30 C 41	6617-44	
				(Total 8 Pages)

(54) Carcinostatic method			No. 10
(21) Application No.	Sho51-159879	(71) Applicant	Takashi Yamamoto 2-40, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
(22) Filing Date	Sho51(1976) December 29		No. 10
(72) Inventor	Takashi Yamamoto 2-40, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	(74) Agent	[illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq.

Specifications

1. Title of the Invention
Carcinostatic Method
2. Claims
 - (1) Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that phytochlorin sodium is used in the cancerous area, and then said location was exposed to visible spectrum light rays.
 - (2) Carcinostatic method in Claim 1 of this patent wherein phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive is used in the cancerous area.
3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention
This invention is a carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the ultra-hyperplasia of the cells within the body are modified by exposure to visible spectrum light rays and this process is halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium, or a mixture of said phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(1)

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product. The methyl GAG is simply that which is commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one

example, a mixed solution of methyl GAG 400µg/ml tap water and phytochlorin sodium 1mg/ml is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/l were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 200 / l; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter,

(2)

-971-

under visible spectrum rays with $580\text{erg/cm}^2/800$ of energy, at 37°C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with pH 7.0 tap water. Hepatoma cells unstained by nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/ml tap water in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

Experiment 2: MH 134 ascitic hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300µg/ml respectively, and heated for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, methyl GAG 40µg/ml was added for each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified.

(3)

The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5µg respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0µg, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73µg compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors. When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only 500µg/ml phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of 500µg/ml phytochlorin sodium with 200µg/ml methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

(4)

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/0.1ml were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated $2.0 \times 20\text{cm}^2$ area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.2l tap water, the experimental group \blacktriangle was injected with 200/0.2ml of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200 of phytochlorin sodium plus 200/0.2l of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days. At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W \times 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a 27.1 ± 1.6 day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group \blacktriangle , 12 mice died with tumors in a 49.4 ± 4.5 day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%.

(5)

Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a 56.2 ± 6.6 day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 80%.

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with $500\mu\text{g}/0.5\text{ml}$ of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with $500\mu\text{g}$ of phytochlorin sodium and $200\mu\text{g}/0.5\text{ml}$ of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1 ± 1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2 ± 4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period.

(6)

-972-

The control group was injected with 0.5ml tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with $100\mu\text{g}$ of methyl GAG plus $250\mu\text{g}/0.5\text{ml}$ of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This

experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4. The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and 1000 μ g/ml. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?] acid-alkali buffer solution at 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37° C, 5 μ g was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, 5 μ g was taken, and treated in the same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm? illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at 22 μ moles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and 1000 μ g/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium to ultra-hyperplastic cells.

(8)

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment. Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this function. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehyde, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

(9)

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is

because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

Patent Applicant Takashi Yamamoto

Agent [illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [illegible seal]

(10)
-973-

A)Figure 1.

B)Amount of Phytochlorin Sodium Mixed into MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4×10^6 ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)

C)Methyl GAG ($40\mu\text{g/ml}$)

----- o Control Group

D)Concentration of phytochlorin sodium ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)

E)Figure 2.

[across]

F)Phytochlorin Sodium

G)Methyl GAG

H)Phytochlorin Sodium Per MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4×10^6

I) Under Light

J) In the Dark

K)Decline in Proliferation Rate of MH 134 Hepatoma Cells 4×10^6

L) Under Light

M) In the Dark

N)Figure 3.

O)Survival Curve of C3H/He House Mice Transplanted with MH 134 Hepatoma Cells

P) Tap Water

Q) (A)Phytochlorin

R) (B) Methyl GAG Additive in Phytochlorin

S)Survival Rate

T) Number of Days after Transplantation

Amendment of Proceedings (Voluntarily Submitted)

August 27, 1977

Patent Office Head Clerk	Mr. [illegible]	
1. Case Identification	Showa 51 [1976] No. 159879	
2. Title of the Invention	Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method	
3. Party Filing the Amendment		
Relationship to the Case	Patent Applicant	
Address	2-40-10, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	
Name	Takashi Yamamoto	
4. Agent		
Address	3-9-6, Kita-Urawa, Urawa 336	
Name	Tel. (0488) 31-5673 (6546) [illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [seal:] Sugibayashi	
5. Date of Amendment Directive		None
6. Number of Additional Inventions (Claims) Added by the Amendment		5
7. Parts Amended		Specifications
8. Content of the Amendment		As per the attachment

[seal:] Patent Office
8/29/77
[illegible]

Specifications (Entire Text Amended)

1. Title of the Invention
Carcinostatic Drug, Carcinostatic Solution and Production Method
2. Claims
 - (1) Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action made of phytochlorin sodium.
 - (2) Carcinostatic drug with anti-cancer action with methyl GAG or glyoxal added to phytochlorin sodium.
 - (3) Production method for phytochlorin sodium wherein chlorophyll is dissolved with ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring and subsequently hydrolyzed to get Mg-chlorophyll sodium. Using this acidulous reaction solution, insoluble phytochlorin is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried.

(1)

(4) Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000 μ g/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?].

(5) Carcinostatic solution with anti-cancer action wherein 10 to 1000 μ g/ml of phytochlorin sodium is mixed into pH 7.0 tap water or [handwritten: extending solution?], and then, 40 to 1000 μ g/ml of methyl GAG or glyoxal is added.

(6) Carcinostatic method characterized by the fact that the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 1 is used in the afflicted area, and then, said location is exposed to visible spectrum light rays.

(7) Carcinostatic method stated in Claim 6 using the carcinostatic drug stated in Claim 2.

3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

This invention is a carcinostatic drug made with phytochlorin sodium, or with a mixture of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive to increase the affinity of the said phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells,

(2)

a carcinostatic method that modifies the ultra-hyperplasia of the cells within the body by exposure to visible spectrum light rays after using the carcinostatic drug in the afflicted area halting this function, and a carcinostatic solution made with the phytochlorin sodium in the carcinostatic drug mentioned above and phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG or glyoxal additive mixed into pH 7.0 tap water.

The phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG used in this invention are obtained by the methods stated below. For the phytochlorin sodium, crudely processed chlorophyll is dissolved in ethyl [ethanol?], a sodium hydroxide and methyl solution are added while stirring, and hydrolyzed, to get Mg chlorophyll sodium. This reaction solution is made acidulous, phytochlorin insoluble in water is extracted with ethyl [ethanol?], the ethyl stratum is rinsed with water to eliminate the impurities, abundant sodium hydroxide is added to this, phytochlorin sodium chloride that has become water-soluble is precipitated, and after rinsing the precipitate with ethyl [ethanol?], it is dried to obtain the product.

(3)

-975-

The methyl GAG is simply that which is commercially available. Taking an isotonic neutral solution of this, the phytochlorin sodium is dissolved to produce the mixed solution. For one example, a mixed solution of 400 μ g/ml of methyl GAG in tap water and 1mg/ml of phytochlorin sodium is used.

Experiment 1: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/l were adjusted with tap water at pH 7.0 with 200 μ g/ml of phytochlorin sodium; after heating with 2 rows of 20W white light bulbs at a distance of 60cm with a glass filter, under visible spectrum rays with 580erg/cm²/800 of energy, at 37° C for 30 minutes, the cells were stained with 0.2% nigrosine and observed under a microscope. As a control group, ascitic hepatoma cells were treated in the same manner with tap water at pH 7.0. Hepatoma cells unstained by

nigrosine existed in the former, but the cells were swollen. In the latter, unstained hepatoma cells existed and there was no change from the treatment before. Treated hepatoma cells at 4×10^6 cells/0.1ml in each of the above solutions were transplanted in C3H/He house mice; with the former, the cells did not proliferate but with the latter control group, they proliferated.

(4)

Experiment 2: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/ml were adjusted with pH 7.0 tap water so the phytochlorin sodium would be 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 and 300 μ g/ml respectively, and heated to 37° C for 30 minutes to act as the control group. Furthermore, 40 μ g/ml of methyl GAG was added to each of the groups stated above. After treatment, the hepatoma cells were rinsed and stained with 0.2% nigrosine confirming that phytochlorin sodium cohered to the hepatoma cells, which were separated, extracted and quantified. The former groups, treated only with phytochlorin sodium, had treatment concentrations of 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 and 32.5 μ g respectively; and the former groups, treated with phytochlorin sodium and methyl GAG additive, had 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 and 36.0 μ g, and on average, saw an increase in cohesion of 3.73 μ g compared to the groups treated with only phytochlorin sodium.

Experiment 3: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/0.1ml tap water were transplanted subcutaneously into the backs of C3H/He house mice to form malignant tumors.

(5)

When the quantity [of phytochlorin sodium] detected in the transplanted hepatoma was shown as a percentage per g wet weight of the quantity detected in the liver of the same house mice 24 hours after injection of only 500 μ g/ml of phytochlorin sodium into the abdominal cavity, 526% was obtained on the third day after the hepatoma transplant, 252% on the fifth day and 170% on the seventh day. On the other hand, compared to 24 hours after injection of 500 [μ g] /ml of phytochlorin sodium with 200 [μ g]/ml of methyl GAG additive, the quantity of phytochlorin sodium detected increased in all cases with 620% on the third day after transplantation, 410% on the fifth day and 300% on the seventh day. Also, for all the animals in both groups above, the quantity detected in the liver was not significantly different.

Experiment 4: MH 134 hepatoma cells 4×10^6 cells/0.1ml tap water were injected and transplanted subcutaneously in a depilated $2.0 \times 20\text{cm}^2$ area on the backs of male C3H/He house mice weighing from 28g to 30g in groups of 20 mice each, and after 24 hours, the control group was injected with 0.2ml tap water, the experimental group ▲ was injected with 200 /0.2l of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group B was injected with 200 μ g phytochlorin sodium plus 200 /0.2 of methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the malignant tumors once a day for three consecutive days.

(6)

At the same time, all groups were exposed to visible spectrum light rays from white light bulbs 100V, 1.24A, 74W in lamps FOL30, 30W x 2 above the cages at a distance of 30cm through a glass filter for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days. The mice were kept for 90 days, and tumor formation as well as survival rates were confirmed.

All the mice in the above mentioned control group died with tumors within a 27.1 ± 1.6 day period. Of the 20 mice in experiment group A, 12 mice died with tumors in a 49.4 ± 4.5 day period, and 8 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 40%. Of the 20 mice in experiment group B, 4 mice died with tumors in a 56.2 ± 6.6 day period, and 16 mice survived the 90-day period without forming tumors. The survival rate was 80%.

Experiment 5: MH 134 hepatoma cells were transplanted following the same procedures as in Experiment 4, and after 3 weeks, all 20 house mice in the control group with terminal cancer were injected with 0.5ml tap water, in the experimental group C with $500\mu\text{g}/0.5\text{ml}$ of phytochlorin sodium in tap water, and experimental group D with 0.5ml of a solution with $500\mu\text{g}$ phytochlorin sodium and $200\mu\text{g}/0.5\text{ml}$ methyl GAG in tap water respectively into the tumors once a day for 3 consecutive days; and, exposed to the visible spectrum light rays used in Experiment 4 for 10 hours per day for 3 consecutive days.

(7)

-976-

All the mice in the control group died with tumors within a 32.1 ± 1.0 day period. All the mice in experimental group C died with tumors within a 50.2 ± 4.6 day period. With experimental group D, all the mice survived the 70-day observation period, but metastasis or recurrence of tumors was observed in 4 mice. The survival rate without tumor formation was 80%.

Experiment 6: All 50 [illegible] male C3H house mice were observed for naturally occurring breast cancer over a 4 month period. The control group was injected with 0.5ml of tap water under ambient interior light, and experimental group E with $100\mu\text{g}$ of methyl GAG plus $250\mu\text{g}/0.5\text{ml}$ of phytochlorin sodium in tap water into the abdominal cavity under sun light. 10 mice developed breast cancer in the control group, but none developed breast cancer in the experimental group.

Experiment 7: MH 134 hepatoma cells were collected, 1 part cell mass to 9 parts 0.25M all bran were pulverized at ultra-high frequency to obtain a gradation from 15,000g to 105,000g, and the same number of parts of 0.25M all bran were added. This experiment was conducted under the same visible spectrum light rays as in Experiment 4.

(8)

The final volume was 0.6ml, adjusted to get final concentrations of phytochlorin sodium at 0, 10, 100 and $1000\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. 0.1ml of this material was added to 0.1M [?]acid-alkali buffer solution 0.3ml, 0.066M methyl GAG at 0.1ml, 0.012M reduced glutathione at 0.1ml, agitated under the said visible spectrum light rays at 37°C , $5\mu\text{g}$ was taken to determine the final methyl GAG, 0.067M semicarbazide hydrochloride was added, and then stirred. After agitation and heating for 10 minutes, $5\mu\text{g}$ was taken, and treated in the

same manner. After leaving at room temperature for a 15 minute period, the methyl GAG – [?] semicarbazol created as compared with semicarbazide was measured with a spectrophotometer at 286[nm?illegible] wave lengths. The methyl GAG consumed was calculated from the above mentioned to derive the level of glyoxalase I activity. With the amount of methyl GAG consumed in a 10 minute period per 1g of wet weight MH 134 hepatoma as a control group, taking this as 100% at 22 μ moles, the suppression rate of glyoxalase was shown to 38%, 60% and 84% respectively for the layers with 10, 100 and 1000 μ g/ml of phytochlorin sodium.

(9)

In Experiment 1, we learned that the proliferation of hepatoma cells was halted in the presence of phytochlorin sodium.

In Experiment 2, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells. This can be seen in the charts that give the results of the experiment, Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In Experiment 3, in the same manner as Experiment 2 above, we learned that methyl GAG increased the affinity of phytochlorin sodium for ultra-hyperplastic cells.

Experiment 4 was an experiment on the results of clinical treatment, and as the statistics show, we learned that phytochlorin and phytochlorin plus methyl GAG are highly effective as a clinical treatment: Figure 3 gives the results of the experiment in graph form.

Experiment 5 was an experiment on the clinical treatment results with terminal cancer, and we learned that it is effective with terminal cancer as well.

Experiment 6 was an experiment on the prevention of cancer, and we learned that it is extremely effective as well for prevention.

(10)

It is clear from the results of the above experiments that the invention in this application modifies the ultra-hyperplasia in cells within a living body and can be used to halt this mechanism. In general, the ultra hyperplasia function within cells exists within a oxidized glyoxalase environment. Already, said oxidized glyoxalase, which is composed of three components, glyoxalase I and II and the supplemental element reduced glutathione, is said to deactivate ketoaldehyde, a substance that restricts cell division, and controls cell development.

The phytochlorin sodium in this invention, as mentioned above, deactivates glyoxalase I. Also, the solution of phytochlorin sodium with a methyl GAG additive can be effectively used jointly against oxidized glyoxalase. As shown in Experiment 7, this is because the solution of this invention restricts glyoxalase in ultra hyperplasia cells in a living body and methyl GAG purposefully eliminates the formation of tumors.

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

(11)

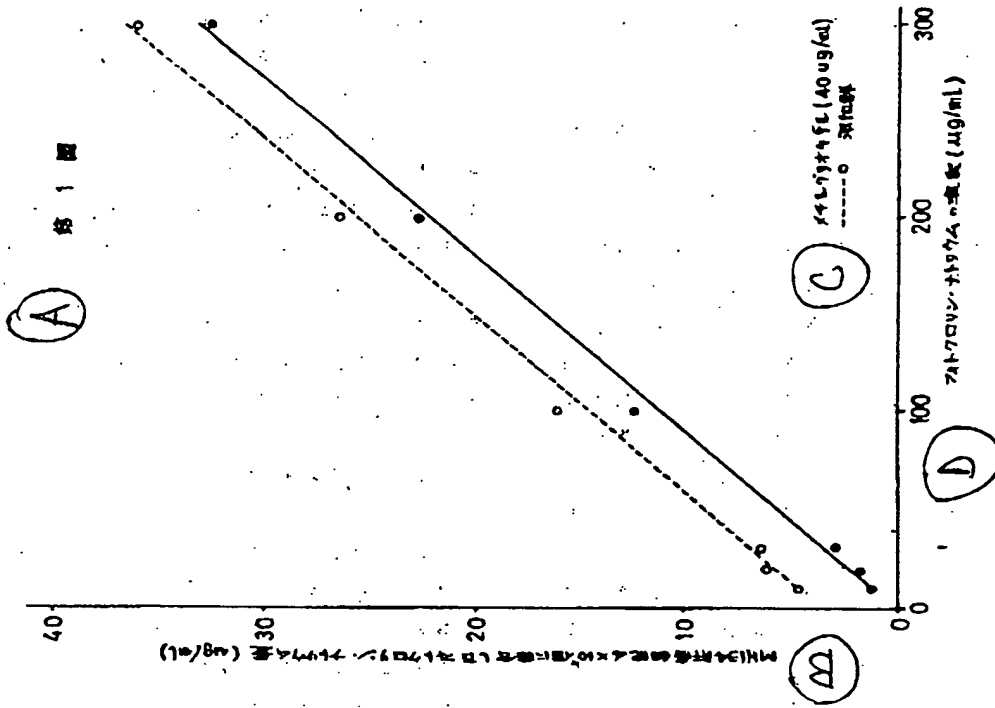
-977-

Figures 1 and 2 give the results of Experiment 2, and Figure 3 is a graph of the results of Experiment 4.

Patent Applicant Takashi Yamamoto

Agent [illegible] Sugibayashi, Esq. [illegible seal]

(12)
-978-

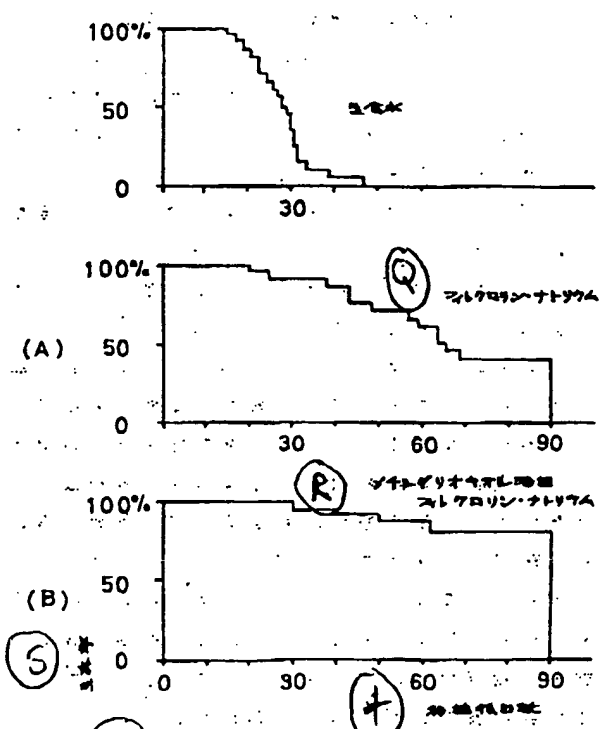


第 1 圖

第 2 圖

ZAT-700-100% (ug/ml)	ZAT-700-100% (ug/ml)		MHI-24 濃度 (ug/ml)		MHI-24 濃度 (ug/ml) × 10 ³ (MHI-24 濃度 × 10 ³)	MHI-24 濃度 (ug/ml) × 10 ³ (MHI-24 濃度 × 10 ³)	MHI-24 濃度 (ug/ml) × 10 ³ (MHI-24 濃度 × 10 ³)	MHI-24 濃度 (ug/ml) × 10 ³ (MHI-24 濃度 × 10 ³)
	濃度 (ug/ml)	濃度 (ug/ml)	濃度 (ug/ml)	濃度 (ug/ml)				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
20	0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
30	0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
100	0	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
200	0	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
300	0	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5

MHI-24 肝臓濃度と皮下投与した C3H/He ハツカクズ A-549 細胞



第 3 圖

I/I WPAT - (C) Derwent

AN - 1978-62584A [35]

TI - Anticarcinogenic phytochlorin sodium - opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal, prepd. from crude chlorophyll

DC - B02

AW - ANTICANCER

PA - (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO T

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP53084998 A 19780726 DW1978-35 *

- JP86006043 B 19860224 DW1986-12

PR - 1976JP-0159879 19761229

IC - A61K-009/08 A61K-031/40 C07D-487/22

AB - JP53084998 A

Anticarcinogenic agent is composed of phytochlorin sodium. Also claimed is the anticarcinogenic agent composed of phytochlorin sodium contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal. Anticarcinogenic soln. is composed of phytochlorin sodium (10-1000 ug/ml) dissolved in saline soln. of Ph 7.0 or isotonic soln., opt. contg. methyl glyoxal or glyoxal (40-1000 ug/ml).

- Phytochlorin sodium is produced by dissolving crude chlorophyll in ether; adding NaOH-MeOH soln. under stirring to form, by hydrolysis, Mg-chlorophylline sodium; rendering the soln. weakly acid to extract water-insoluble phytochlorin with ether; washing the ether phase with water to remove impurities; adding excess NaOH to the soln. to ppt. water-soluble converted phytochlorin sodium salt and washing the ppte with ether, followed by drying. The anticarcinogenic agent is applied to a cancer and irradiated with visible light.

MC - CPI: B04-A07F B10-D01 B12-G07

UP - 1978-35

UE - 1986-12

公開特許公報

昭53-84998

①Int. Cl. ² C 07 D 487/22 A 61 K 9/08 A 61 K 31/40 // ADU (C 07 D 487/22 C 07 D 209/00 C 07 D 257/00)	識別記号	②日本分類 16 E 64 30 G 133.1 30 H 52 30 C 41	庁内整理番号 6736-44 7432-44 5727-44 6617-44	③公開 昭和53年(1978)7月26日 発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求
---	------	--	--	--

(全8頁)

④制癌方法

④特 願 昭51-159879
 ④出 願 昭51(1976)12月29日
 ④発 明 者 山本孝
 東京都渋谷区代々木2丁目40番

10号
 ④出 願 人 山本孝
 東京都渋谷区代々木2丁目40番
 10号
 ④代 理 人 弁理士 杉林信義

明 細 書

1 発明の名称

制癌方法

2 特許請求の範囲

- (1) 患部にフイトクロリン・ナトリウムを使用し、その後該個所に可視光線を照射することを特徴とする制癌方法。
- (2) 患部に、メチルグリオキサール添加のフイトクロリン・ナトリウムを使用した特許請求の範囲第1項記載の制癌方法。

3 発明の詳細な説明

この発明はフイトクロリン・ナトリウム、又はフイトクロリン・ナトリウムと、該フイトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能をもつ細胞への親和性を増加するために添加されるメチルグリオキサール若しくはブリアキサールの混合物との存在下において可視光線を照射することにより生体内の細胞の異常増殖能を変化させてその機能を停止させることを特徴とする制癌方法に関するものである。この発明に使用されるフイトクロリン・ナトリ

ウム及びメチルグリオキサールは下記の方法で得られる。フイトクロリン・ナトリウムは粗製クロロフィル_aをエーテルに溶かし、混和しながら水酸化ナトリウム、メタノール溶液を加え、加水分解してMg-クロロフィリン・ナトリウムとする。この反応溶液を弱酸性とし、エーテルで水の不溶性のフイトクロリンを抽出し、エーテル層を水洗して不純物を除き、これに過剰の水酸化ナトリウム溶液を加え、水溶性となつたフイトクロリン・ナトリウム塩を沈殿させ、沈殿をエーテルで洗滌した後乾燥して製品が得られる。一方メチルグリオキサールは、市販のものである。これを等量中性溶液とし、フイトクロリン・ナトリウムを溶解して混合液が作製される。一例としてメチルグリオキサール400 μ g/ml生食水とフイトクロリン・ナトリウム1.0mg/ml生食水の混合液が使用される。

実験1: MH154肝癌細胞 4×10^4 個/8にフイトクロリン・ナトリウム200 / 8となるようにpH7.0生食^水で調整し、白色蛍光灯20W2列、距離60cm、ガラスフィルターを使用して

0580 erg/cm²/600 のエネルギーの可視光線下で 37℃ にて 30 分間加照した後、0.2% ニグロシンにて染色鏡検した。一方対照群として PH 7.0 生食水で上記と同一処理をした肝癌細胞を使用した。前者においてはニグロシンに不染で肝癌細胞は生存するが、細胞質は膨潤した。後者ではニグロシンに不染で肝癌細胞は生存し、処理前と変化がなかつた。上記処理細胞を各々 4×10^6 個/ml 生食水とし、03H/H₀ ハツカネズミに移植したが前者においては増殖しなかつたが、後者の対照群においては増殖した。

実験 2: MH134 肝癌細胞 4×10^6 個/ml にフイトクロリン・ナトリウムを各々 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 及び 300 μ g/ml とするよう PH 7.0 生食水にて調製し、37℃ で 30 分間加照し対照群とした。一方前記と同様に操作し、且つ上記資料中の各群にメチルグリオキサール 40 μ g/ml を各々加えた。処理後、肝癌細胞を洗滌し、0.2% ニグロシン染色にて生存を確認した後、肝癌細胞に結合せるフイトクロリン・ナトリウムを分離抽出定量

(3)

○意差はなかつた。

実験 4: 雄 03H/H₀ ハツカネズミ 体重 28g 乃至 30g 各群 20 匹で、その各々の背部を 2.0×2.0 cm² 脱毛した皮下に、MH134 肝癌細胞 4×10^6 個/0.1ml 生食水を注入移植し、24 時間後より一方の対照群には生食水 0.2 ml を、他方では実験群 A においてはフイトクロリン・ナトリウム 200 / 0.2 ml 生食水を、実験群 B においてはフイトクロリン・ナトリウム 200 + メチルグリオキサール 200 / 0.2 生食水を、各々 1 日 1 回、3 日間連続し腫瘍部に注入した。これと同時に両群の飼育ケージ上方 30cm の距離よりガラスフィルム越しに白色発光灯 100V, 1.24A, 74W, ランプ 70L50, 50W \times 2 の可視光線を 1 日 10 時間連続 3 日間照射した。90 日間飼育し、腫瘍の発育と生存率を確認した。

上記対照群においては 27.1 ± 1.6 日間に全例が腫瘍死した。実験群 A では 20 匹中 12 匹が 49.4 ± 4.8 日間に腫瘍死し、8 匹は 90 日間で腫瘍の形成なく生存した。生存率は 40% であつ

(5)

た。フイトクロリン・ナトリウム単独処理群の前者においては処理濃度の順に各々 0.7, 1.8, 2.9, 11.7, 22.9 及び 32.5 μ g であり、メチルグリオキサール添加フイトクロリン・ナトリウム処理群の後者では 4.5, 6.0, 6.2, 15.0, 26.5 及び 36.0 μ g で平均して単独処理群に比らべ 3.73 μ g 結合量の増加があつた。

実験 3: MH134 肝癌細胞 4×10^6 個/0.1ml 生食水を 03H/H₀ ハツカネズミの背部皮下に移植し、固型癌を形成した。フイトクロリン・ナトリウム 500 μ g/ml 単独腹腔内注入 24 時間後で、移植肝癌よりの検出量を同一ハツカネズミの肝よりの検出量に対する極重量 8 当りの百分率で示すと、肝癌移植 3 日目で 52.6%, 5 日目で 26.2%, 7 日目で 17.0% であつた。一方メチルグリオキサール 200 μ g/ml 添加フイトクロリン・ナトリウム 500 μ g/ml 注入 24 時間後では、移植 3 日目で 62.0%, 5 日目で 41.0%, 7 日目で 30.0% と何れにおいてもフイトクロリン・ナトリウムの検出量は増加した。又上記両群共に肝での検出量に有

(4)

た。実験群 B では 20 匹中 4 匹が 56.2 ± 6.6 日間に腫瘍死し、16 匹は 90 日間で腫瘍の形成なく生存した。生存率 80% であつた。

実験 5: 実験 4 と同様の操作で MH134 肝癌細胞を移植し、3 週間後の末期癌ハツカネズミ各 20 匹で、対照群は生食水 0.5ml、実験群 C ではフイトクロリン・ナトリウム 500 μ g / 0.5ml 生食水を、実験群 D ではフイトクロリン・ナトリウム 500 μ g とメチルグリオキサール 200 μ g / 0.5ml 生食水の混合液を 0.5ml を、各々腫瘍内に 1 日 1 回、連続 3 日間注入し、実験 4 で使用された可視光線を 1 日 10 時間連続 3 日間照射した。対照群においては肝癌移植後 52.1 ± 1.0 日間に全例腫瘍死した。実験群 C では 60.2 ± 4.6 日間に全例腫瘍死した。実験群 D では 70 日間の観察で全例生存したが、転移又は腫瘍再発が観察されたもの 4 匹で、腫瘍の形成なく生存したものは 80% であつた。

実験 6: 多経路の雄 03H ハツカネズミの各 50 匹の 4 ヶ月間における自然発生乳癌を観察し

(6)

9. 室内光の下で対照群においては生食水を0.5 ml、実験群Bではメチルグリオキサール100 μ g + フイトクロリン・ナトリウム250 μ g / 0.5 ml 生食水を隔日に腹腔内に注入した。対照群は10匹に乳癌が発生したが、実験群においては乳癌の発生がなかった。

実験7: MH134肝癌細胞を集積し、細胞液1容に9容の0.25 M蔗糖を加え、凍結溶解し、超高速破砕し、15,000g乃至105,000g間の分画を得て、同容の0.25 M蔗糖を加えた。この実験は前記実験4の可視光線下で行なつた。最終容量は0.6 mlでフイトクロリン・ナトリウムは最終濃度が0, 10, 100及び1000 μ g/mlとできるように調整した。0.1 M磷酸カリ緩衝液0.5 ml、0.066 Mメチルグリオキサール0.1 ml、0.012 M還元グルタチオン0.1 ml、これに上記資料を0.1 ml加えて該可視光線下で37℃で振盪し、最初のメチルグリオキサール決定のため5 μ l採取し、0.067 M α -カルバザイド塩酸塩を3.0 ml加入して混和した。振盪加温10分後に5 μ l採取し、同様に操作し

(7)

増殖能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。

実験4は治療効果実験で数字の示すとおりフイトクロリン・ナトリウム及びフイトクロリン・ナトリウム+メチルグリオキサールが治療にきわめて有効であることがわかる。オ3図はこの実験結果をグラフにしたものである。

実験5は、末期癌の治療効果実験であり、末期癌においても有効であることがわかる。

実験6は、癌予防実験であるが、予防においてもきわめて有効であることがわかる。

上記実験結果によつて明らかとなりこの出願の発明は生体内での細胞の異常増殖能を変化させてその根絶を停止させる作用を発揮するものである。一般的に細胞内での異常増殖能の本質はグリオキサラーゼ酵素系に依存するものと思われる。即ち該グリオキサラーゼ酵素系は、グリオキサラーゼIとII及び補助因子である還元型のグルタチオンの三者により構成されており、細胞分裂を抑制する物質であるケトアルブヘイドを不活性化して細胞発育を調節するといわれている。

(8)

9. 室温に15分間放置した後、分光光度計で波長286nmで生成したメチルグリオキサール-チセミカルバゾンと α -カルバザイドを対照として測定した。上記より消費されたメチルグリオキサールを算出し、グリオキサラーゼI活性度とした。MH134肝癌の湿重量1g当りの10分間に消費されたメチルグリオキサール量は対照群で22 μ molで、これを100%としてグリオキサラーゼの抑制率をみると、フイトクロリン・ナトリウム添加10, 100及び1000 μ g/mlの順にそれぞれ38%, 60%及び84%を示した。

実験1において、フイトクロリン・ナトリウムの存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑止することがわかる。

実験2では、メチルグリオキサールの添加によりフイトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。これはオ1図、オ2図の実験結果を現わした表より明らかである。

実験3も上記実験2と同様メチルグリオキサールの添加によりフイトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常

(8)

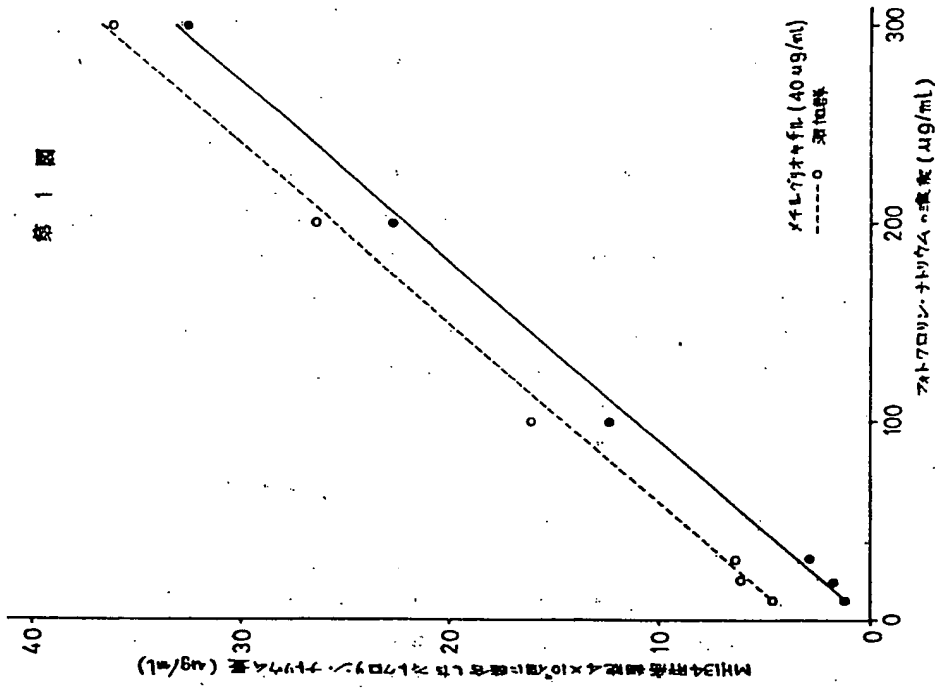
この発明のフイトクロリン・ナトリウムは、上記グリオキサラーゼIを不活性化する。又メチルグリオキサール添加によるフイトクロリン・ナトリウムの混合液は該グリオキサラーゼ酵素系に対して有効に作用し合目的である。これは上記実験7に示されているように、この発明の混合液が生体内細胞の異常増殖時にグリオキサラーゼを抑制し、メチルグリオキサールを有意として腫瘍形成能を消失せしめるためである。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

オ1図、オ2図は実験2を表にしたもので、オ3図は実験4をグラフにしたものである。

特許出願人 山本 孝
代理人弁理士 杉林 信 哉

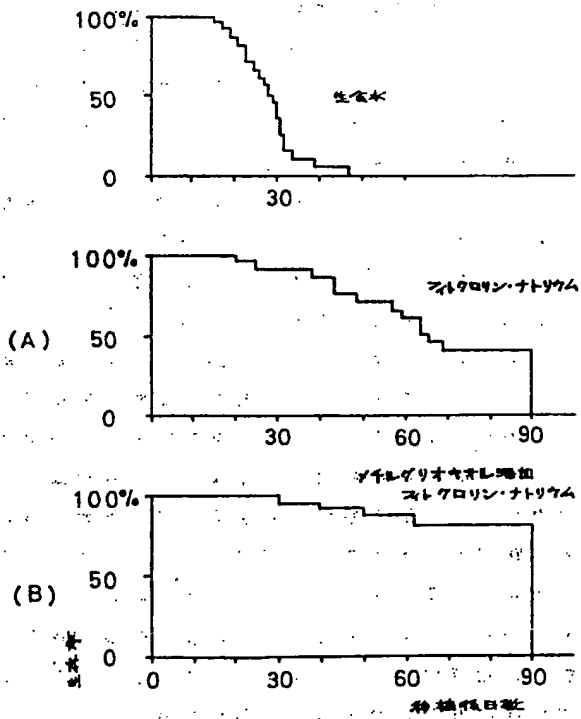
第 1 図



第 2 図

ステロロリン・ナトリウム ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	ステレグリオキサロル ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	MCH 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 添加時		MCH 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 除去時 (+)	
		対照群下	照射	対照群下	照射
0	0	0	0	-	-
10	4.0	0	0.7	-	-
	4.0	4.5	0.7	+	-
20	4.0	1.8	1.8	-	-
	4.0	6.0	1.8	+	-
30	4.0	2.9	2.9	-	-
	4.0	6.2	2.9	+	-
100	4.0	11.7	11.7	+	-
	4.0	15.0	11.7	+	-
200	4.0	22.9	22.9	+	-
	4.0	26.5	22.9	+	-
300	4.0	32.5	30.6	+	-
	4.0	36.0	30.6	+	-

MCH 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 添加時と除去時における C3H/He ハツカネズミの生存曲線



第 3 図

手続補正書(自発)

明細書(全文訂正)

昭和52年8月27日

特許庁長官 熊谷 善二 殿

1. 事件の表示

昭和51年特許願 第159879号

2. 発明の名称 創癌剤・創癌溶液および製造方法

3. 補正をする者

事件との関係 特許出願人

住所 東京都渋谷区代々木2丁目40番10号

氏名 山本 肇

4. 代理人 宇野 336

住所 浦和市北郷和5丁目9番0号

電話(0488)31-5673番

氏名 [6846] 弁理士 杉林 信 哉

5. 補正命令の日付 なし

6. 補正により増加する発明の数

7. 補正の対象 明細書

52.8.29

8. 補正の内容 別紙の



(4) PH 7.0 生食水中に マロ基塩結晶 フイトクロリン・ナトリウム 10~1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ を混入した創癌作用を有する創癌溶液。

(5) PH 7.0 生食水中に マロ基塩結晶 フイトクロリン・ナトリウム 10~1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ を混入し、さらに マロ基塩結晶 メタルグリオキサール若しくはグリオキサール 40~1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ を添加した創癌作用を有する創癌溶液。

(6) 患部に特許請求の範囲第1項記載の創癌剤を使用し、その後該個所に可視光線を照射することを特徴とする創癌方法。

(7) 患部に特許請求の範囲第2項記載の創癌剤を使用した特許請求の範囲第6項記載の創癌方法。

8. 発明の詳細な説明

この発明はフイトクロリン・ナトリウム、又はフイトクロリン・ナトリウムと、該フイトクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能をもつ細胞への親和性を増加するために添加されるメタルグリオキサール若しくはグリオキサールとの混合物より成る創癌

1. 発明の名称

創癌剤・創癌溶液および製造方法。

2. 特許請求の範囲

- (1) フイトクロリン・ナトリウムより成る創癌作用を有する創癌剤。
- (2) フイトクロリン・ナトリウムにメタルグリオキサール若しくはグリオキサールを添加した創癌作用を有する創癌剤。
- (3) 粗製クロロフィルaをエーテルに溶かし、混和しながら水酸化ナトリウム、メタノール溶液を加え、加水分解してMg-クロロフィルン・ナトリウムとし、この反応溶液を弱酸性として、エーテルで水に不溶性のフイトクロリンを抽出し、エーテル層を水洗して不純物を除き、これに過剰の水酸化ナトリウム溶液を加え、水溶性となつたフイトクロリン・ナトリウム塩を沈殿させ、沈殿をエーテルで洗滌した後乾燥して成るフイトクロリン・ナトリウムの製造方法。

(1)

剤、該創癌剤を患部に使用した後可視光線を照射することにより生体内の細胞の異常増殖を変化させてその機能を停止させる創癌法および上記創癌剤を製造する方法、並びに上記創癌剤のフイトクロリン・ナトリウム及びメタルグリオキサール若しくはグリオキサール添加のフイトクロリン・ナトリウムをPH 7.0 生食水中に混入して成る創癌溶液に関するものである。

この発明に使用されるフイトクロリン・ナトリウム及びメタルグリオキサールは下記の方法で得られる。フイトクロリン・ナトリウムは粗製クロロフィルaをエーテルに溶かし、混和しながら水酸化ナトリウム、メタノール溶液を加え、加水分解してMg-クロロフィルン・ナトリウムとする。この反応溶液を弱酸性とし、エーテルで水に不溶性のフイトクロリンを抽出し、エーテル層を水洗して不純物を除き、これに過剰の水酸化ナトリウム溶液を加え、水溶性となつたフイトクロリン・ナトリウム塩を沈殿させ、沈殿をエーテルで洗滌した後乾燥して製品が得られる。一方メタルグリオ

を1日10時間連続3日間照射した。対照群においては肝癌 罹患後 32.1 ± 1.0 日間に全例腫瘍死した。実験群Oでは 50.2 ± 4.6 日間に全例腫瘍死した。実験群Dでは70日間の観察で全例生存したが、転移又は腫瘍再発が観察されたもの4匹で、腫瘍の形成なく生存したものは80%であった。

実験6: 多経産の雌05Hヘシカネズミの各50匹の4ヶ月間における自然発生乳癌を観察した。室内光の下で対照群においては生食水を0.5ml、実験群Eではメチルグリオキサール100 μ g+フィットクロリン・ナトリウム250 μ g/0.5ml生食水を隔日に腹腔内に注入した。対照群は10匹に乳癌が発生したが、実験群においては乳癌の発生がなかった。

実験7: MH134肝癌細胞を集積し、細胞塊1容に9容の0.25M蔗糖を加え、凍結溶解し、超高速破砕し、15,000g乃至105,000g間の分画をして、同容の0.25M蔗糖を加えた。この実験は前記実験4の可視光線下で行なつた。最終容量

(8)

実験1において、フィットクロリン・ナトリウムが存在下で肝癌細胞の増殖を抑制することがわかる。

実験2では、メチルグリオキサールの添加によりフィットクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。これはオ1図、オ2図の実験結果を現わした表より明らかである。

実験3も上記実験2と同様メチルグリオキサールの添加によりフィットクロリン・ナトリウムが異常増殖能細胞への親和性を増加することがわかる。

実験4は治療効果実験で数字の示すとおりフィットクロリン・ナトリウム及びフィットクロリン・ナトリウム+メチルグリオキサールが治療にきわめて有効であることがわかる。オ3図はこの実験結果をグラフにしたものである。

実験5は、末期癌の治療効果実験であり、末期癌においても有効であることがわかる。

実験6は、癌予防実験であるが、予防にかきわめて有効であることがわかる。

上記実験結果によつて明らかなるようにこの出願

(10)

は0.6mlでフィットクロリン・ナトリウムは最終濃度が0, 10, 100及び1000 μ g/mlとなるように調整した。0.1M磷酸カリ緩衝液0.5ml, 0.066Mメチルグリオキサール0.1ml, 0.012M還元グルタチオン0.1ml, これに上記資料を0.1ml加えて可視光線下で37℃で振盪し、最初のメチルグリオキサール決定のため5 μ l採取し、0.067Mセミカルバザイド塩酸塩を3.0ml加入して混和した。振盪加温10分後に5 μ l採取し、同様に操作した。室温に15分間放置した後、分光光度計で波長280nmで生成したメチルグリオキサール-セミカルバザイドをセミカルバザイドを対照として測定した。上記より消費されたメチルグリオキサールを算出し、グリオキサラーゼI活性度とした。MH134肝癌の湿重量1g当りの10分間に消費されたメチルグリオキサール量は対照群で22 μ mol/gで、これを100%としてグリオキサラーゼの抑制率をみると、フィットクロリン・ナトリウム添加10, 100及び1000 μ g/mlの順にそれぞれ38%, 60%及び84%を示した。

(9)

この発明は生体内での細胞の異常増殖能を変化させてその機能を停止させる作用を発揮するものである。一般的に細胞内での異常増殖能の本態はグリオキサラーゼ酵素系に依存するものと思われる。即ち該グリオキサラーゼ酵素系は、グリオキサラーゼIとII及び補助因子である還元型のグルタチオンの三者により構成されており、細胞分裂を抑制する物質であるケトアルデヒドを不活性化して細胞発育を調節するといわれている。

この発明のフィットクロリン・ナトリウムは、上記グリオキサラーゼIを不活性化する。又メチルグリオキサール添加によるフィットクロリン・ナトリウムの混合液は該グリオキサラーゼ酵素系に対して有効に作用し合目的である。これは上記実験7に示されているように、この発明の混合液が生体内細胞の異常増殖時にグリオキサラーゼを抑制し、メチルグリオキサールを有意として腫瘍形成能を消失せしめるためである。


4. 図面の簡単な説明

オ1図、オ2図は実験2を現わしたもので、オ

(11)

○ 3 圖は実験 4 をグラフにしたものである。

特開昭53-84998(8)

特許出願人 山 本 幸
代理人 弁理士 杉 林 信 

(12)